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Review of the University Year 1959-60*

Highlight of the year was solution of the problem of making federal grants available to universities and colleges in Quebec (see "University Finance," below). Quebec, which had four different premiers during the year, experienced a radical change of policy which promised more money for education at all levels. Further change was indicated by accession of the Liberals to power in June, on a platform which included promises of free tuition at all levels and the creation of a universities commission to advise the government on its support of higher education.

Institutions with new or altered status

During the year the Collège de l'Immaculée Conception, Montreal, was given a provincial charter in the name of **Les Facultés de la Compagnie de Jésus**, and three new universities were authorized by Ontario legislation, all in Sudbury: **Laurentian University of Sudbury, Huntingdon University** and the **University of Lalemant College.** It was expected that Huntington and Lalemant would join the University of Sudbury in federation with Laurentian, but this had not taken place by the end of June.

New collèges classiques in Quebec included the **Externat Classique d'Alma**, and the **Séminaire Saint-Jean Vianney**, Rivière-des-Prairies. Others offering university-level instruction for the first time were: **Collège d'Alzon**, Bury, **Mont-Sainte-Anne**, Sherbrooke, and the **Section Classique de Roberval, Collège Notre-Dame**, Roberval. The **Séminaire Saint-Charles Borromée**, Sherbrooke, obtained incorporation distinct from the Université de Sherbrooke. **Camrose Lutheran Junior College**, Camrose, began operation, affiliated to the University of Alberta, and **Renison College** opened in Waterloo.

Other affiliations included that of the **Grand Séminaire de Chicoutimi** to the Université Laval, and **York University**, Toronto, to the University of Toronto.

Changes of name from "college" to "university" were authorized for **Sir George Williams University**, Montreal, and **St. Thomas University**, Chatham, N.B.

University finance

Federal grants accumulated for Quebec universities by the Canadian Universities Foundation since 1956–57, amounting to $25.3 million, were paid to those universities as a result of legislation passed by the Quebec Legislature — the agreement being that the universities would turn the money over to the Quebec Government's new sinking fund for support of university construction.

The Parliament of Canada amended the *Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act*, for the years 1960–61 and 1961–62, to allow any province to collect an additional one per cent corporation income tax for the purpose of paying university grants at the rate of $1.50 per capita of the population of the province. In preparation for adoption, in 1960–61, of this alternative to payment of the same amount by the Federal Government through the Canadian Universities Foundation, the Quebec Legislature passed an enabling act providing, in addition, for funds to supplement the grant by the amount necessary to bring the rate up to $1.75 per capita.

The Quebec Legislature also made statutory provision for basic grants, and grants based on enrolment, to classical colleges, effective in the year 1959–60.

*July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960.

Student aid

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan was created to support a thousand students a year — 250 of them in Canada. Provincial student aid programmes were stepped up, notably in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Corporations expanded existing schemes and started new ones.

Organizational developments

The Canadian Universities Foundation succeeded the National Conference of Canadian Universities as the agency responsible for distributing federal grants to universities (Jan. 18, 1960) and the NCCU surrendered its charter on May 18, 1960. Three new members were added to the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges: **Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Loyola College** and **United College.**

A national office was opened in Ottawa by the Canadian Association of University Teachers, with Dr. J. H. Stewart Reid as Executive Secretary. The post of British Council Liaison Officer (Mr. Arthur Montague) was created, also in Ottawa. The Commonwealth Institute of Social Research was founded, to be located in Ottawa. Dr. John E. Robbins was named President, and Mr. Bernard Ostry, Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

Research and publications

Publications resulting from research in higher education included: *A Bibliography of Higher Education in Canada* by Robin Harris and Arthur Tremblay (University of Toronto Press and Les Presses Universitaires Laval); the first two parts of *Staffing the Universities and Colleges of Canada* by Edward F. Sheffield (Canadian Universities Foundation); *The Case for Corporate Giving to Higher Education, 1959 Supplement; Public Fund-Raising by Canadian Universities and Colleges;* and *The Case for Increasing Student Motivation, 1960 Supplement* (Industrial Foundation on Education); *Recensement de l'enseignement classique dans la Province de Québec, février 1957; Recensement du personnel des collèges classiques, année académique 1956–1957, Volume I;* and *Les finissants de juin 1959 dans les collèges classiques* (Fédération des Collèges Classiques); Report No. 5 of the Atkinson Study of Utilization of Student Resources: *Personal and Academic Factors as Predictors of First Year Success in Ontario Universities* by W. G. Fleming (Department of Educational Research, Ontario College of Education); and *Rapport de la Commission du Programme* (Université Laval).

Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports devoted wholly or in part to higher education were: *Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1959; Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1959–60; Awards for Graduate Study and Research, 1960 Supplement; University Entrance Awards, 1960;* and *Survey of Libraries, 1957–1958.*

A new quarterly bulletin, *University Affairs*, was launched by the Canadian Universities Foundation in October 1959. Many articles on university topics appeared in other journals, too, both at home and abroad.

Basic statistics

Basic university statistics for 1959–60, some of them estimates, are compared with those of the previous year:

- Universities and colleges offering instruction and exercising degree-conferring powers (except those whose power to confer degrees is limited to the field of theology) — 40 (39), of which 4 (4) were holding some of their degree-conferring powers in abeyance while in federation or association with other universities.
- Enrolment of full-time students at university level — 102,000 (94,400). Undergraduates — 96,750 (89,850), graduates — 5,250 (4,550). Men — 78,500 (73,000), Women — 23,500 (21,400).
- Enrolment as a percentage of college-age population (18 to 21 years) — 10.1% (9.6%). Men — 15.4% (14.7%), Women — 4.7% (4.4%).
- Degrees earned — 21,800 (19,170). First degrees — 19,700 (17,200). Advanced degrees — 2,100 (1,970).
- Full-time teachers and research workers — 8,100 (7,450).
- Median salary of full-time teachers — $7,650 ($7,140).
- University operating expenditure — $145 million ($123 million).
- Provincial governments' contribution to university costs (excluding student aid) — $84 million ($70 million). Operating — $45 million ($41 million). Capital — $39 million ($29 million).
- Federal government payments to universities (other than for research and student aid) — $33 million ($29 million). Operating — $26 million ($25.5 million). Capital (Canada Council) — $7 million ($3.5 million).

—Edward F. Sheffield

Efficient Use of University Plant

Canadian universities and colleges already have an enormous investment in physical plant. Within the next decade the pressures to add to this complex, and to devise more efficient methods of using it, are certain to increase. During that period enrolment is expected to more than double, and research activities carried on by universities are likely to advance at an even faster rate. As a result, the task of the physical plant administrator and his staff becomes the increasingly essential one of maximizing the contribution to educational goals of each dollar invested in plant and equipment.

Three broad types of policy problems confront the physical plant administrator. These are (1) the utilization of existing space, (2) programming additional space, and (3) designing controls to ensure that projected utilization and new construction programmes meet the institution's evolving needs.

To fulfil this programme the administrator must, as a minimum, establish operating procedures based upon sound criteria which relate the allocation of space to function. The size of a research laboratory, for example, is determined by the kind of research carried on by the department to which it is assigned. The administration, acting with the aid and advice of faculty members and others, can set up standards of space allocation which cover the working-area requirements of the entire range of activities conducted under its auspices. Of course, standards are easier to set up for new construction than for existing buildings whose original functions may have been considerably altered over time. Nevertheless, the norms should be established, even though exceptions may have to be permitted.

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These criteria cannot be applied in a meaningful way unless the administrator has an extensive and detailed knowledge of the kind of space at his disposal and the way it is being utilized. A systematic and comprehensive means of obtaining this information is the space audit. The audit consists of (1) up-to-date record drawings of all buildings, indicating the location of partitions, windows, doors and the like, and (2) statistical tabulations of the amount, kind (laboratory or lecture, scheduled or non-scheduled) and distribution (between buildings, among departments, within departments) of space on the campus.

The information yielded by the space survey permits an evaluation of the effectiveness with which plant is being utilized. The criterion of efficiency, of course, varies with the area being evaluated. Thus, comparison can be made of the number of scheduled classes and the extent and capacity of available classrooms to see whether rescheduling would not produce a more productive pattern of utilization. Or, in the matter of non-scheduled research space, the space audit gives an over-all view of the extent of standardization, or lack of it, in the allocations of space and equipment within a particular discipline.

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Planning future space requirements presupposes the existence of informed forecasts of the level and composition of the institution's population and activities at certain stipulated dates. Applying the already formulated space standards to these forecasts provides the administration with estimates, both in kind and quantity, of future space requirements. For example, a twenty per cent growth in engineering research activities at a university means something quite different in future space requirements from a comparable increase in enrolment in business administration courses.

Since the changing demands of the community upon the university are constantly requiring adjustments in the latter's functions, the administrator should insist that flexibility and ease of adaptation, within realistic limits, be made an integral element of the architectural design of physical facilities. Research areas, for example, are too often so custom-tailored to the requirements of a particular project or individual that resulting lack of flexibility renders the space obsolete within a few years.

Finally, the effectiveness with which the plant is constructed and used depends greatly upon the degree of centralized planning and consistency of control. The administration must have a decisive voice in (1) the scheduling and assignment of scheduled and non-scheduled space, (2) the control of architectural and engineering services brought in for new construction or rehabilitation of existing structures, and (3) the supervision and interpretation of periodic reviews of the evolving plant utilization pattern.

—ROGER TAYLOR

La Fédération Nationale des Etudiants des Universités Canadiennes

". . . Le conférencier déclarait (que) le sectionnement est l'un des vices principaux de la vie canadienne: le pays est divisé par des barrières géographiques, économiques et de race. Une union nationale d'étudiants ne saurait être sectaire ou fondée sur un groupe ethnique particulier.

"Les responsabilités du Canada sur le plan international exigent la participation de la jeunesse universitaire canadienne dans le cadre de la Conférence internationale des étudiants; la Ligue des Nations a besoin de l'apport intelligent des universitaires. . . ."

Celui qui définissait les objectifs permanents de la FNEUC lors de son congrès fondateur tenu à l'Université McGill en 1926, était nul autre que le président actuel de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, M. N. A. M. MacKenzie, alors professeur et représentant de la Confédération internationale des étudiants au Canada.

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Promouvoir la coopération des universitaires sur le plan local, régional et national, coordonner l'action, maintenir des contacts réguliers avec les étudiants du monde, tels sont les objectifs essentiels de la FNEUC.

L'unité des étudiants universitaires a été scellée par la volonté d'assumer leur responsabilité sociale dans la démocratie canadienne. Les membres de la Fédération veulent se préoccuper de tous les aspects que comportent la condition d'étudiant universitaire dans un climat de liberté et d'autonomie, condition du développement du sens des responsabilités. Constitution, règlements de procédure, mandats, documentation, nécessité de formuler une politique, sont quelques-uns des instruments élaborés par les étudiants à cette fin.

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La FNEUC est un organisme contrôlé uniquement par 78,000 étudiants. Trente-quatre conseils étudiants élus et autant de comités locaux répartis en quatre régions (Ouest, Ontario, Québec et Atlantique), déterminent la politique du conseil exécutif et du secrétariat national lors du congrès annuel.

Depuis 1945, deux étapes principales marquent l'évolution de la FNEUC: l'apport des anciens combattants qui transforme complètement la physionomie du monde étudiant, puis, en 1951–52, la création d'un secrétariat national permanent, et la nomination d'un secrétaire, d'un président à plein temps et, en 1958, d'un directeur de l'office de tourisme éducatif.

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Conférences, congrès nationaux et régionaux, concours dans la plupart des secteurs de la vie culturelle, présence au sein des associations nationales préoccupées par l'enseignement, échanges de boursiers, étude constante de la législation gouvernementale en matière d'éducation, direction de campagnes intensives auprès de l'opinion publique, telles sont quelques-unes des activités de la Fédération.

Elle joue d'autre part un rôle déterminant au sein des mouvements de jeunesse au Canada: sur le plan universitaire, elle participe à l'établissement de mouvements spécialisés tels la Presse universitaire canadienne, l'Association nationale des débats, l'Association des Nations-Unies, section des étudiants, l'Association des étudiants en sciences économiques et commerciales, et réorganise le Comité canadien de l'Assemblée mondiale de la jeunesse et le Conseil des arts des étudiants universitaires canadiens.

A l'échelon international, un réseau de représentants canadiens est en voie de formation dans tous les continents; la FNEUC occupe, d'autre part, la présidence du Comité de contrôle de la Conférence internationale des étudiants qui groupe plus de 66 unions nationales d'étudiants. Un nombre accru d'étudiants canadiens sont présents lors de conférences internationales.

Un office de tourisme éducatif organise des voyages en Europe orientale et occidentale sous la direction d'un personnel compétent, élabore des programmes d'échanges pour des groupes d'étudiants canadiens et étrangers et conseille les étudiants qui désirent étudier ou visiter des pays étrangers.

Les associations de jeunesse ont été longtemps ignorées et négligées au Canada. Il importe de canaliser l'enthousiasme et la générosité et de stimuler un idéal et une force vives, qualités inhérentes de la jeunesse.

—André L'Heureux

(L'adresse postale de la FNEUC est 375, rue Rideau, Ottawa.)

" . . . it is imperative that Canadians should accept the basic obligation in international affairs, namely, that they be well informed about current events and that they should make a special effort to judge the facts fairly and not merely from the standpoint of traditional prejudice. We have many rights but we do not have the right to an uninformed opinion."

—J. F. Leddy

Publications

Handbook of Canadian universities

Canadian Universities and Colleges — 1960 — Universités et Collèges Canadiens, the seventh edition of the biennial handbook published for the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, provides detailed information about the facilities of 49 universities and colleges and brief data concerning their affiliates. As guides to courses and degrees offered, the book includes two large charts: *First Degree Courses (Honours and Professional) at Canadian Universities and Colleges* and *Graduate Courses at Canadian Universities*, copies of which are also available separately. Editors: Edward F. Sheffield and J. Rosemary Vanderkamp. Canadian Universities Foundation, Ottawa, 1960. 276 pp. $3.00, postage free. Separate copies of the charts: 25¢ each ($15.00 per 100).

University expansion

The March 1960 issue of *School Progress* was devoted to the universities, with contributions to discussion of "The Challenge of Higher Education" by Bissell, Lussier, Johns, Woodside, MacKenzie, Sheffield, Barrett, Gibson, Mitchener and Ford, and a section describing "Some Outstanding New University Buildings" at Laval, Carleton, Manitoba, McMaster, Toronto and Saskatchewan.

History of the NCCU

"The Development of the National Conference of Canadian Universities 1911 to 1959," was written by Ralph D. Mitchener, Chief of the Higher Education Section, Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and published in the quarterly *Culture* in March (XXI, 46–77).

Training for college teachers

During the years 1953 to 1958 a group of colleges in the U.S.A., assisted by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, experimented with internship programmes for new faculty members. *Tomorrow's Professors* is John S. Diekhoff's report on the project (The Fund for the Advancement of Education, 477 Madison Ave., New York 22, n.d., 91pp.)

"Interns" were given opportunities to teach with and without supervision, to consult senior colleagues, to discuss higher education and teaching in seminars, to observe and be observed. Diekhoff argues that such a programme is to be preferred to alteration of the function of the graduate school.

Although the project encountered some difficulties (not the least of which was prejudice against pedagogy) the author concludes: "For the sake of better teaching, more thoughtful as well as more skilful teaching, every college which appoints beginning instructors should establish a program to introduce them to the profession. They should be required to take part in it as a professional duty."

The university and the needs of society

One of the best ways to stimulate one's thinking about the role of the Canadian university in service to society is to read the papers prepared, under the title *University Education and Public Service*, for the Third General Conference of the International Association of Universities, 1960 (Paris, International Universities Bureau, 1959, 152 pp.). There are 10 of them, written from points of view in Burma, France, the United States, England, the Netherlands, Poland, Italy, the U.S.S.R., the Lebanon and Argentina.

Professors and research workers needed in the next decade

Part II of the Canadian Universities Foundation study, *Staffing the Universities and Colleges of Canada*, entitled "Numbers of University Teachers and Research Workers to be Recruited to 1970" (11 pp.), was published in June. Findings are summarized as follows:

"Assuming that enrolment of full-time students will rise to about 229,000 in 1970–71 and that the radio of students to teaching and research staff remains at slightly less than 13 to 1, staff size may be expected to increase from the estimated 7,450 of 1958–59 to approximately 18,000 in 1970–71.

"If the annual rate of transfer of staff from one Canadian university to another continues to be just under 2%, and the rate of loss of staff who leave the Canadian university community is maintained at about 5%, gross numbers to be recruited by the aggregate of individual institutions (accounting for transfers, losses and additions) will rise from about 1,100 in 1959 to about 2,300 in 1970 and will total almost 19,000 in the eleven years 1960 to 1970. Net numbers to be recruited to the Canadian university will rise from about 950 in 1959 to about 2,000 in 1970 and will total nearly 17,000 in the eleven years 1960 to 1970 —more than twice the total number of teachers and research workers on the staffs of the universities and colleges in 1959–60."

Part I, "Projection of Enrolment and Staff Requirements to 1970–71", 15 pp., was published a year ago. Single copies may be obtained from the Foundation free of charge. Orders for more than one copy of any part should be accompanied by payment of 10¢ per copy.

Corporate giving

The Industrial Foundation on Education reports, in *The Case for Corporate Giving to Higher Education, 1960 Supplement*, that "Total grants from business and industry (including grants from foundations established by industrialists) to Canadian universities and colleges amounted to $12.4 million in the academic year ending in 1959. This compares with $10.4 million in 1958 and $11.6 million in 1957." Corporate aid equalled 0.36% of profits before taxes, about the same as in the previous year. (The Foundation, Report No. 7, 76 Church Street, Toronto 1, April 1960, 44 pp.)

A complementary report, *Public Fund-Raising by Canadian Universities and Colleges*, gives information on campaigns completed, in progress, and proposed. It is noted that the small number of campaigns in 1960 may be reflected in a drop in the rate of corporate giving. (The Foundation, Report No. 8, May 1960, 18 pp.)

Commonwealth Universities Yearbook

Edited by J. F. Foster and T. Craig, the 1960 edition of the *Yearbook* is a directory to the universities of the British Commonwealth and the handbook of their Association. Entries appear for the first time for five new universities: Monash University in Australia, and Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, Marathwada and Vikram Universities in India.

Each entry lists the institution's principal officers and teaching staff, and courses and degrees offered. There are tables of Commonwealth degree abbreviations and abbreviations for orders, decorations, etc. One of the appendices consists of detailed statements of university admission requirements (Canada, pp. 1271–93).

The Canadian section is introduced by an article on "The Universities of Canada", by Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, President of Acadia University, and gives information about 30 universities.

Published by the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1 (1509 pp., £4:7s.: 6d., post-free), this *Yearbook* is one of a trilogy which together list all universities of the world. The other two are: *American Universities and Colleges*, 8th edition, 1960 (American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 6, D.C., 1212 pp., $13.00) and *International Handbook of Universities*, 1st edition, 1959 (International Association of Universities, 6, rue Franklin, Paris 16e, 340 pp., $6.00).

Nouvelles publications de la FCC

Trois documents ont été publiés depuis peu par la Fédération des Collèges Classiques: *Discours et conférences*, texte des principaux discours et conférences qui ont été prononcés par les officiers de la Fédération et leurs invités au cours de l'année académique 1959–1960; *Les finissants de juin 1959 dans les collèges classiques*, rapport d'une recherche sur l'orientation, l'âge, le succès académique et l'origine familiale des finissants, garçons et filles; et *Droits annuels et bourses d'études dans les collèges classiques*, analyse des frais de scolarité et de pension exigés des étudiants inscrits au cours universitaire durant l'année académique 1959–1960 et relevé des bourses d'études accordées en 1958–1959 aux étudiants des niveaux secondaire et universitaire.

On peut obtenir ces documents du Secrétariat général, Fédération des Collèges Classiques, suite 200, 6655, Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal 26.

Faculty in administration

Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President of the University of British Columbia, writes on "Faculty Participation in University Administration" in the June 1960 issue of *Vestes*, the Journal of the Federal Council of University Staff Associations of Australia (III, 16–19). Everyone must participate, he says. Committees help.

Current statistics of education

The Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has performed a great service by issuing, within the year to which they apply, a report of *Preliminary Statistics of Education—Statistique provisoire de l'enseignement, 1959–60*. University tables show current full-time university-grade enrolment and first-degree graduates, median salaries of full-time teachers, and estimates related to university finance. (Ottawa, Queen's Printer, June 1960, 52 pp., 50¢.)

Economic scholarship

In the February issue of *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* (XXVI, 6–18) there is an article on "Economic Scholarship in Canada" by K. W. Taylor. In it he reviews the development of teaching and publishing in this field, and makes some suggestions regarding current problems in need of study or re-study.

Federal aid

A review of the system of "Canadian Government Aid to Universities" by Edward F. Sheffield, Research Officer of the Canadian Universities Foundation, appeared in *Vestes*, the Journal of the Federal Council of University Staff Associations of Australia, in June 1960 (III, 20–25).

News

Academic vacancies

Lists of academic vacancies in NCCUC member institutions and their affiliates are being issued by CUF on a trial basis during the year 1960-61. A preliminary list of 24 positions was distributed in August. Regular lists will be published on the 15th of November, the 15th of February and the 15th of April. The listing of vacancies is voluntary. Persons interested in the posts named are asked to correspond direct with the universities concerned.

The lists will be distributed to universities in Canada and throughout the world, and a wide variety of non-university organizations in this country. Copies of the lists may be had on request to The Secretary, Canadian Universities Foundation, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4.

Commonwealth Scholarships

Canada awarded 105 Commonwealth scholarships for 1960-61 under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and the winners are now here.

The 30 countries from which they came and the number from each are as follows: United Kingdom and India, 14 each; Australia, 10; Pakistan, nine; Ceylon and Ghana, five each; New Zealand, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South Africa, and Uganda, four each; Kenya and Singapore, three each; Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, and Trinidad, two each; and one each from Basutoland, Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, Somaliland, and Tanganyika.

Almost all were accepted for graduate studies and, therefore, mainly by the larger institutions: Toronto, 27; McGill, 26; British Columbia, nine; Saskatchewan, eight; Manitoba and Western Ontario, five each; Alberta, Ottawa, and Queen's, four each; Laval and New Brunswick, three each; Carleton and McMaster, two each; and one each by Montreal, Mount Allison, and Ontario Veterinary College.

The awards were made by the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee of which Dean G. F. Curtis of the University of British Columbia is the Chairman, and the travel and other non-academic features of this pleasant invasion have been looked after by the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Federal Government has asked World University Service of Canada to help the scholarship winners to settle down comfortably and happily in their new environment.

Special universities' conference in '61

A second special conference on university problems is being planned by the NCCUC, to be held some time towards the end of 1961.

The first, held in 1956, considered what was called "Canada's Crisis in Higher Education". It was at this conference that the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, announced that the Government would ask Parliament to double the federal grants to universities and also to establish the Canada Council. The purpose of the 1961 conference, like that of the 1956 conference, will be to bring the urgent problems of the universities to the attention of the governments and the people of Canada.

1961-62 Commonwealth awards

Applications from Canadian students for scholarships in the United Kingdom and in some other Commonwealth countries must reach Ottawa by the 31st October. Notices are being circulated to Registrars' offices as soon as they are received.

NCCUC and CUF

As a result of elections in June, the following compose the Executive Committee of the Conference for 1960-61: President, Very Rev. H. F. Légaré (Ottawa); Vice-President, Dr. C. T. Bissell (Toronto); Past President, Dr. H. H. Saunderson (Manitoba); Other members: Dean G. C. Andrew (British Columbia), Prof. G. E. Britnell (Saskatchewan), Prof. P.-A. Giguère (Laval), Prof. H. W. McCready (McMaster), Dean M. O. Morgan (Memorial) and Prof. W. C. D. Pacey (New Brunswick).

Directors of the Foundation are: Chairman, Very Rev. H. F. Légaré (Ottawa); Vice-Chairman, Dr. F. C. James (McGill); Other directors: Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie (British Columbia), Rt. Rev. H. J. Somers (St. Francis Xavier), Dr. G. E. Hall (Western Ontario) and Dr. A. D. Dunton (Carleton).

Dr. T. H. Matthews' title has been changed from Executive Secretary to Executive Director, and Mrs. D. R. Patterson's from Assistant Secretary to Secretary of the Foundation. Miss J. Rosemary Bushnell, Research Assistant and Librarian, continues on staff as Mrs. John Vanderkamp. Mrs. B. Berini is Assistant (Scholarships).

British Council scholarships

The British Council Liaison Officer in Canada (Mr. Arthur Montague, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa) has taken over from CUF the responsibility for administration in this country of British Council Scholarships.

Developments in Waterloo

Effective July 1, the **University of St. Jerome's College** (Roman Catholic), Kitchener, gave up its affiliation with the University of Ottawa and federated with the **University of Waterloo** (non-denominational). At the same time the new **Renison College** (Anglican) was affiliated to the University. **Waterloo University College,** the arts college of Waterloo Lutheran University, terminated its affiliation to the University of Western Ontario at the end of June and was expected to join the federation, but the Lutheran Synod decided against it. The College is offering its own courses and degrees this year.

. . . and in Sudbury

On September 10 the **Université de Sudbury** (Roman Catholic) and **Huntington University** (United Church) were formally federated with the new, non-denominational **Laurentian University of Sudbury.** Students enrolled in Sudbury and Huntington receive instruction in philosophy and religious knowledge in their own colleges. All other instruction is being given in Laurentian's University College. No announcement has been made regarding establishment of the **University of Lalemant College** (Roman Catholic), the third Sudbury institution incorporated in 1960.

Language tests for foreign students

Universities and colleges in the NCCUC will be invited to experiment for the next two years in the testing of foreign applicants' facility in the English language by use of proficiency tests prepared and administered throughout the world by the English Language Institute of The University of Michigan, and the University of Cambridge. It is hoped that if these tests prove to be effective, most universities might agree to use them as common methods of determining candidates' proficiency in English, thus reducing the variety of methods now in use.

The CUF committee (Prof. Douglass Burns Clarke, Chairman) which made this recommendation will continue its study of suitable French-language tests, the need for special language-training facilities for foreign students in Canada, and measures to discover the academic readiness of candidates from abroad wishing to enter Canadian university graduate schools.

University teaching begins

Teaching at the university level has begun this year for the first time at these new institutions: **York University** (non-denominational), Toronto, in affiliation with the University of Toronto; **Laurentian University of Sudbury** (non-denominational); **Prince George Junior College** (Roman Catholic), Prince George, B.C.; and a Roman Catholic college for girls at Shippigan, N.B., affiliated to the Université du Sacré-Coeur.

Others which, though not new foundations, have this year extended their instruction to university level include: **North Bay College** (Roman Catholic), North Bay.

Commission des universités au Québec

Selon *Le Soleil* (22 juillet) le gouvernement Lesage va créer une commission des universités et des collèges classiques, suivant les lignes du mémoire présenté à la commission Tremblay par l'Université Laval secondée par l'Université de Montréal. La composition et les fonctions que l'on propose à la commission Tremblay seront semblables à celles du University Grants Committee qui conseille le gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne en ce qui concerne l'aide gouvernementale apportée aux universités. On prévoit que la législation requise sera introduite au cours de la prochaine session de la Législature.

Editorial Notes

• Contributors to this issue are **Roger Taylor** of Taylor, Lieberfeld and Heldman, Inc., New York; **Edward F. Sheffield,** Research Officer of the Canadian Universities Foundation and Editor of *University Affairs;* and **André L'Heureux,** secrétaire administratif de la Fédération Nationale des Etudiants des Universités Canadiennes.

• The first volume of this bulletin was an experiment. It is always difficult to discover whether such a publication is valued, but most of the few comments received have been complimentary so it has been decided to carry on.

• Readers are reminded that publications mentioned in *University Affairs* should be ordered from the publishers.

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